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TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR "SPECTRAL REFLECTING POWER OF NATURAL FORMATIONS" BY YE. L. KRINOV

The foreword of this book reveals the following information:

A study of the reflecting power of natural formations has been conducted for a number of years in the Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying, and Cartography (TsNIIGAK). The study of this subject was initially undertaken by Prof G. A. Tikhov, who used the method of photographic spectrophotometry. In 1930 and 1931, Tikhov, aided by L. Ye. Tikhova and M. D. Berg, put the method into practice and obtained the first data on the spectral reflecting power of plants and soils studied at the Pulkova Astronomical Observatory park. Krinov continued the work in 1932 and studied more than 100 different natural formations and several artificial objects (structures, materials, etc.). Several formations were studied using different illumination and directions, in various stages of the vegetative period, and for different states of moisture, structure of the surface, etc. The first summary with a catalogue appended was written up in 1938. In 1942 - 1943, the manuscript was revised to include new data obtained by the author.

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NOTE: Eight different spectrographs of the laboratory, field, and air types were used in the study. The laboratory types included (1) a laboratory spec rograph constructed in the Astrophysics Department of the Scientific Institute imeni Lesgaft (NIL), (2) an A. Khilger quartz spectrograph belonging to TSNIIGAK, and (3) a K. Zeiss glass spectrograph belonging

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to the Spectroscopic Laboratory, Institute of Geological Sciences, Academy of Sciences USSR. The field types were: (1) an A. Khilger quartz spectrograph belonging to the Pulkovo Astronomical Observatory, (2) a glass spectrograph of the NIL, (3) a glass spectrograph of the TSNIIGAK, and (4) a two-prism spectrograph of the TSNIIGAK for the infrared region of the spectrum. The air spectrograph of the TSNIIGAK was constructed in 1935 from a design by V. A. Faas. This spectrograph was used by the author to obtain spectrograms of natural formations from an airplane in 1935.

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